Table 4. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work <sup>1</sup> by selected worker occupations and major industry sector, 2003 (in hundreds)

## Virginia--private industry

Occupation	Private industry <sup>2</sup>	Goods producing <sup>2</sup>				Service providing							
		Total goods producing <sup>2</sup>	Natural resources and mining 2,3	Construc- tion	Manufac- turing	Total service providing	Trade, transport- ation, and utilities <sup>4</sup>	Informa- tion	Financial activities	Profes- sional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services
Total	277.9	89.6	4.0	41.6	43.9	188.4	84.4	3.1	8.8	22.9	39.8	21.0	8.3
Laborers and freight, stock, and													
material movers, hand	20.4	4.5			4.4	15.9	13.9			1.5			
Truck drivers, light or delivery services	11.7	0.5			0.3	11.2	8.2		0.7	1.8			
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	11.4					11.4					11.1		
Construction laborers	9.4	8.4		8.3		1.0	0.9						
Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer	9.2	3.1	0.2	1.3	1.7	6.1	4.2			1.7			
Janitors and cleaners, except	0.2		0.2			0							
maids and housekeeping cleaners	8.7	1.1			1.1	7.6	0.4		2.3	2.8	1.1		
Retail salespersons	8.0					8.0	7.9						
Carpenters	5.0	4.5		3.9	0.6	0.5					0.3		
First-line supervisors/managers	0.0			0.0	0.0	0.0					0.0		
of retail sales workers	4.6					4.6	4.0		0.4				
Combined food preparation and									0				
serving workers, including fast food	4.3					4.3	2.5					1.8	
Maids and housekeeping cleaners	4.2					4.2					1.8	2.0	
Industrial machinery mechanics		2.5	0.4		2.1	1.7	1.3						
Stock clerks and order fillers	4.0	0.2				3.8	3.5						
Licensed practical and licensed vocational nurses	3.9					3.9					3.9		
Registered nurses	3.8					3.8					3.7		
Maintenance and repair workers, general	3.8	1.9		1.3	0.6	1.8	0.7						
Welders, cutters, solderers, and brazers	3.7	2.7			2.3	0.9							
Cashiers	3.6					3.6	3.2						
First-line supervisors/managers													
of construction trades and extraction workers	3.3	3.1	0.2	2.9		0.2							
Automotive service technicians and mechanics	2.9					2.9	2.0						0.8
Industrial truck and tractor operators	2.9	0.9			0.9	2.0	1.7						
Tree trimmers and pruners	2.8					2.8				2.8			
Painters, construction and maintenance	2.8	2.5		2.4									
Reservation and transportation													
ticket agents and travel clerks	2.4					2.4	2.2						
Inspectors, testers, sorters,													
samplers, and weighers	2.4	1.8		1.0	0.8	0.6	0.6						

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Data for mining (Sector 21 in the *North American Industry Classification System* -- United States, 2002) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002: therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002: therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.